# The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 7, 1824. Whole No. 132.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary prices.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### TO ELLEN.

Fair enchantress of the soul,
That breathes a heavenly strain,
What new-born ideas from thee roll,
To recreate again—

Thro' thy glowing lines I trace,
A path that leads to fame,
And the muse shall carve a place
To cypher—Ellen's name;

The soul of poetry is the mind,
That breathes the language of the skies,
To leave an endless name behind—
A name that never dies.  H.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

When care dims the eye and wrinkles the brow,
And the heart thrills with anguish and pain—
When hope lends no longer her meteor glow,
And friendship refuses her strain—

When death chills the heart enshrin'd in a breast
We've reposed on, thro' joy and thro' tears,
And unnerves the arm whose support gave a zest,
To a life of dispiriting cares:

Oh! say to the world shall we fly for relief,
Or trust on its glittering treasures?
No! believe me, the heart that is thrilling with grief,
Can never be soothed by its pleasures;

'Tis Religion alone, whose pure beaming ray,
As dear as the light-house star,
When all that is lovely in life shall decay,
Will still shine as the glorious star;

This beacon of love, the Heavenly light,
That guides us o'er life's rugged ocean,
Will shed round the grave a radiance as bright,
As the glow of youth's buoyant emotion.

*Derby, 1st mo. 31, 1824.*  E.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### *Extract from a Manuscript, written February* 1822.

### To M*** E L**.

Forgive me that lightness should thus enter here,
'Tis a trifling, believe me, I hardly can feel,
Ah no!—for at even this moment a tear,
Would over my smiling unconsciously steal;
Yet could I unwind thy own sorrowing mind
These smiles, I the strain would quickly retouch,
And banish the gloom that hangs over thy mind,
For believe, dear girl, you indulge it too much.

Yes! I often have sigh'd at beholding you sad,
At beholding thy brow overshadow'd with gloom,
As if friendship and pleasure no melody had,
And joy with thy sadness no longer would bloom;
But banish it then—nay indulge it no longer,
For this grieving thro' life can afford thee no good,
Oh no—but 'twill prey on the spirits still stronger,
To poison what else had been innocent food.

Let some livelier exertion of pleasantry banish
Thieves to enjoyment, to health and to peace;
Let this brooding o'er sadness and sorrow now vanish,
And the sunshine of humour illumine thy breast.
That harmless hilarity beaming around,
And bright'ning the mists from the brow of regret;
So long may its charms with the virtuous be found,
And sling round the bosom of innocence yet.

Believe me, tho' moody Philosophers say,
That life is a wilderness lonely and drear,
There are flowers and bright ones enough in the way,
To make a sweet garland of happiness here;
And tho' life's fleeting treasures may ever be going,
And the flowers be mingled with rue and with sorrow,
The zephyrs of pleasure are constantly blowing,
New odours to sweeten the gloom of to-morrow.

Then push not the cup of smiles from our lips,
To bathe them in tears that are melted in sighs,
Ah no—for when offer'd, the knowing heart sips,
Ere its sweetness neglected in languishing dies;
Oh yes—let us sip and enjoy while it last,
The spirit that blooms in the care-killing smile,
And never may sadness contentment o'ercast,
While yet there is left us one bliss to beguile.

And as the bright moments are hastily flying,
To mingle with years that can never return,
As the days of our youth still are silently dying,
As time passes on to oblivion's urn;
May the flame of their parting be bright to the last,
And age on our features sit smiling at fate,
And tho' we may look with regret on the past,
May it ne'er be that profit hath linger'd too late.

I know it is painful to lose the bright hours,
That time in its flight is so rapidly stealing;
To feel his rude breath shake our happiest bowers,
And blow the white robe from the bosom of feeling;
But virtue shall twine us a garland of roses,
To weave in the mantle of time as he flies,
And while memory fond on our bosom reposes,
Will soothe her with tear-drops and soft breathing sighs.

Yes—let them be soft as the zephyrs that blow,
Their fragrant sighs from the poet's own mountain;
Yes—let them be bright as the gushes that flow,
Like sparkling pearls from beauties own fountain:
May the scenes that in distance are gliding away,
Be calm as the beams that the ocean is keeping,
When trembling in brightness the moon-beams lay,
And o'er the far waters are silently sleeping.

ADDITIONAL STANZA.

"Yes, I know it is painful," and deeply can feel,
The ravages time hath been cruelly making,
And from its decrees we in vain would appeal,
Or shield the sad brow that with anguish is aching,
Gone! gone are the beautiful visions we cherished,
While their rays o'er the dark sea of memory fall,
Like the dreams of delight that forever have perished,
And left but the brightness that beams over all.

*Philadelphia, February, 1824.*  C.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### To ———

Oh chide not, tho' I have no grief,
In *outward* show;
And seek, in pleasure, short relief
From inward woe:
Oh chide not! for the burning tear
*Falls and alone;*
The wounded heart has something dear
To rest upon.
The treasur'd memory of the past,
Time cannot dim, or fortune blast.

Frown not! that bowl but mock'd my thirst—
In fancy's dream
Reflected her my last, my first,
My boyhood's beam;
My star of hope!—can I forget
The light it gave!
The hour it rose in joy, or set
Within the grave?
The liquid holds a *stranger drop*,
'Tis sorrow's offering at the top—

Mark not my tongue—its careless flow
May *pain* conceal;
Why should I cloud my friends with woe
They cannot feel?
Could I receive a father's smile,
With tearful eye!
Or if a brother's care beguile,
Not check the sigh!
Then chide not, tho' my grief's unknown,
Its sacred offering falls alone.  NEVILLE.

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## THE MORALIST.

Valour, or active courage, is, for the most part, constitutional, and, therefore, can have no more claim to merit than wit, beauty, health, strength, or any other endowment of the mind or body: and so far is it from producing any salutary effects by introducing peace, order, or happiness into society, that it is the usual perpetrator of all the violences which, from retaliated injuries, distract the world with blood-shed and devastation. It is the engine by which the strong are enabled to plunder the weak; the proud to trample upon the humble; and the guilty to oppress the innocent. It is the chief instrument which ambition employs in her unjust pursuits of wealth and power, and is therefore so much extolled by her votaries. It was indeed congenial with the religion of Pagans, whose Gods were, for the most part, made out of deceased heroes, exalted to Heaven, as a reward for the mischiefs which they had perpetrated upon earth; and therefore with them this was the first of virtues, and had even engrossed that denomination to itself; but whatever merit it may have assumed among Pagans, with Christians it can pretend to none, and few or none are the occasions in which they are permitted to exert it. They are so far from being allowed to inflict evil, that they are forbid even to resist it; they are so far from being encouraged to revenge injuries, that one of their first duties is to forgive them; so far from being incited to destroy their enemies, that they are commanded to love them, and to serve them to the utmost of their power. If Christian nations, therefore, were nations of Christians, all war would be impossible, and unknown to them, and valour would be neither of use nor estimation, and therefore could never have a place in the catalogue of Christian virtues, being irreconcilable with all its precepts.

Active courage can never be a Christian virtue, because a Christian can have nothing to do with it. Passive courage is indeed frequently and properly inculcated by this meek and suffering religion, under the titles of patience and resignation: A real and substantial virtue this, and a direct contrast to the former; for, passive courage arises from the noblest dispositions of the human mind—from a contempt of misfortunes, pain, and death, and a confidence in the protection of the Almighty: active, from the meanest; from passion, vanity, and self-dependence. Passive courage is derived from zeal for truth, and a perseverance in duty; active, is the offspring of pride and revenge, and the parent of cruelty and injustice. In short, passive courage is the resolution of a philosopher; active, the ferocity of a savage. Nor is this more incompatible with the precepts than with the objects of this religion, which is the attainment of the kingdom of Heaven; for valour is not that sort of violence, by which that kingdom is to be taken; nor are the turbulent spirits of heroes and conquerors admissable into those regions of peace, subordination, and tranquility.

Patriotism also, that celebrated virtue, so much practised in ancient, and so much professed in modern times, that virtue which so long preserved the liberties of Greece, and exalted Rome to the empire of the world; this celebrated virtue, I say, must also be excluded: because it not only falls short of, but directly counteracts, the extensive benevolence of this religion. A Christian is of no country; he is a citizen of the world; and his neighbours and countrymen are the inhabitants of the remotest regions, wherever their distresses demand his friendly assistance. Christianity commands us to love all mankind; patriotism to oppress all other countries to advance the imaginary prosperity of our own. Christianity enjoins us to imitate the universal benevolence of our Creator, who pours forth his blessings on every nation upon earth; patriotism to copy the mean partiality of an English parish officer, who thinks injustice and cruelty meritorious, whenever they promote the interests of his own miserable village. This has ever been a favourite virtue with mankind, because it conceals itself, under the mask of public spirit, not only from others, but even from ourselves, and gives a license to inflict wrongs and injuries not only with impunity, but with applause; but it is so diametrically opposite to the great characteristic of this institution, that it never could have been admitted into the list of Christian virtues.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

> ——— It is all men's office to speak patience,
> To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
> But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency
> To be so moral, when he shall endure
> The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

When Cardinal Wolsey found himself deserted by the King, and subjected to the vindictiveness of the peers, he exclaimed, O! that I had served my God with as much fidelity as I have my king, he would not have forsaken me in my distress. The cardinal had fallen from the apex of human greatness, which he had maintained with unsufferable haughtiness and superiority; but what was the amount of all his splendid misery and wretchedness? it only exposed him to innumerable enemies, who at last effected his utter ruin. As it is with poverty, so, frequently it is with sickness; it seems to discover to a man his extreme insignificance, and how little his existence conduces to the general weal, or pleasure of society. To day he glitters at the assembly, and to-morrow is extended upon the bed, torn and convulsed with conflicting agony; his absence but little affects his companions, they think of him as a thing that is past—a flower that yesterday bloomed, but now is withered; and as he came to give them pleasure, or join with them in it, he is excluded from their thoughts as an impertinent intruder, and is no more regarded than the noisome weed which is trodden under foot. He receives little comfort from those ephemeras of a day, who but so recently shone with him, and the butterflies which buzzed around him know him no more. They cannot choose to visit the chambers of the sick, there is no incantation there; they fly from it as from a deleterious pestilence, they have not souls framed for sympathy. And as it is natural for every one, who thinks he is departing from this world, to fling one longing, lingering look behind, he has not from them the simple comfort of a falling tear; he dies unlamented, nor is there one pious drop at closing his eyes.  J. A. R.

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### Useful rules for sundry sorts of people.

1. When you go to meeting, always wait around the doors of the meeting house till the service has been commenced.—It is an excellent time and place to learn news and see fashions.

2. If you care nothing about news or fashions, still go into the house *as late as possible.* This will show that you are calm and composed, as you should be.

3. Whenever you go in—go with *all speed* and a *good deal of noise.*—Life is short at best, and none of it should be wasted; and, besides, *noise* is a proof of *zeal*.

4. Never apply the sermon to *yourself* but to your *neighbours* and *friends*: otherwise you would tacitly charge the preacher with dealing in *personalities.*

5. Never go to Church in the *afternoon*, lest you should thereby be made to forget the sermon you heard in the *morning*.

6. Gentlemen *of all ages*, would do well in company, to *sit* in a position approaching the *horizontal*; as for instance, with the *feet* against the *jambs* and the body resting chiefly on the *back bone*;—This will aid the *circulation*; and save the *blood* the trouble of *running up hill.*

7. People should be ambitious and take aim at *exalted distinctions* and *uncommon attainments*:—This proves the folly of attending to such things as *common* sense and *common* honesty—*any body* can do that.

8. *Private scandal and tattling* ought to be practised and encouraged:—they give relish to conversation—keep the world on its guard, and preserve alive a proper sense of our rights and privileges:—Besides, *there should be no secrets in a Republican Government.*

9. Never pay your debts so long as you can avoid it: In this way you will prolong the *pleasures of Hope*, and the *joy of anticipation* on the part of your Creditors.—You know that *Hope is an anchor*, and *anticipation* beats *enjoyment* all to no thing.

10. Be careful how you *bestow favours*, for they lay people under the *weight of obligation*: and what can be more painful to *free, sovereign and independent* citizens!

11. Never give up your opinion though you are convinced *it is wrong*: if you do—you will get *such a habit* of giving it up, that you will surrender it *when it is right.*

12. Be sure that you never *forgive an injury*: for if you *should*, it is ten to one you may *forget* it—and thus be exposed to *further* injury.—Besides, it shows a *want of spunk*.

13. It is an old proverb, "If you wish to *make* a person honest, convince him that *you think so.*"—Therefore, if a young gentleman calls a young Lady an *angel*, she should by all means *believe him*: He will then *treat her* accordingly and she will probably *become one.*

14. *Flattery* being somewhat like *Hartshorn*, every Lady should have some *near at hand.*—It is a delightful *stimulant* and gives the most *charming sensations.*

15. As *Man* is the *Lord* of Creation, and *Woman* the *Lady* of it, *one* has as good a right to govern as the *other*: Hence, if *husband* and *wife* cannot agree, it is their *right* and *duty* to declare war against each other; and appeal to arms, as other Independant Powers are in the habit of doing.

POOR RICHARD.

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From Madame Starke's Travels on the Continent.

### TUSCAN PEASANTRY.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Tuscan Peasantry, without mentioning another circumstance, which may, perhaps, show the graceful and delicate turn of mind possessed by these people.

One day, as we were walking near Carreggi, we observed a girl, apparently about fourteen years of age, watching a flock of goats, and at the same time spinning with great diligence: her tattered garments bespoke extreme poverty, but her air was peculiarly dignified, and her countenance so interesting that we were irresistibly impelled to present her with a few pauls.* Joy and gratitude instantly animated her fine eyes, while she exclaimed, "never, till this moment, was I worth so much money!" Struck by her words and manner, we enquired her name; likewise asking her where her parents lived? "My name is Teresa," replied she; "but, alas! I have no parents." "No parents!—who, then, takes care of you?" "The Madona." "But who brought you up?" "A peasant in Vallambrosa; I was her nurse-child, and I have heard her say, my parents delivered me into her care, but that she did not know their name. As I grew up she almost starved me; and what was worse, beat me so cruelly that at length I ran away from her. "And where do you now live?" "Yonder, in the plain," (pointing to the Val d'Arno;) "I have fortunately met with a mistress who feeds me, and lets me sleep in her barn: this is her flock." "And are you happy?" "Oh, yes! very happy. At first, to be sure, 'twas lonesome sleeping in the barn by myself, 'tis so far from the house; but I am used to it now; and indeed I have not much time to sleep; being obliged to work at night when I come home; and I always go out with the goats at day-light: however I do very well; for I get plenty of bread and grapes, and my mistress never beats me." After learning thus much, we presented our new acquaintance with a few more pauls; but to describe the ecstacy this gift produced would be impossible. "Now," cried she, (when a flood of tears had enabled her to speak,) "now I can purchase a *corona*†—now I can go to mass, and petition the Madona to preserve my kind benefactresses!"

On taking leave of this interesting creature, we desired she would sometimes pay us a visit; our invitation, however, was only answered by a bow; and, to our regret, we neither saw or heard of her again till the day before our departure from Careggi; when it appeared, that immediately after her interview with us, she had been attacked by the small pox, and was only just then recovered. During the next summer, we again resided in the neighbourhood; we, for a considerable time, saw nothing of Teresa. One day, however, we saw a beautiful white goat browsing near our house; and, on going out, perceived our *protegee*, with her whole flock. We now enquired almost angrily, why she had not visited us before? "I was fearful of intruding," replied the scrupulous girl; "but I have watched you at a distance, ladies, ever since your return; and I could not forbear coming rather nearer than usual to-day, in hope that you might notice me." We gave her a scudo; and again desired she would sometimes call upon us. "No, ladies," replied she, "I am not properly dressed to enter your doors; but with the scudo you have kindly given me, I shall immediately purchase a stock of flax, and then, should the Madona bless me with health to work hard, I may soon be able, by selling my thread, to buy decent apparel, and wait upon you, clothed with the fruit of your bounty;" and, indeed, it was not long ere we had the pleasure of seeing her come to visit us, neatly dressed, and exhibiting a picture of content.  G. K. B.—*a traveller in Italy.*

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* A pauli is near 12 1-2 cents.

† Without a Corona, she informed us, she could not be permitted to go to mass.

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## A NOVEL GEOGRAPHY.

### A MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,—The memorial of Ira Hill, of Baltimore, respectfully represents, that he wishes for assistance to enable him to perform a work which he conceives would be highly useful and ornamental to the seat of Government, and honourable to the most free and enlightened people on the globe.

He proposes to form near the Capitol, a geographical garden. In this all the known parts of the world shall be accurately delineated. The beds of Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Lakes shall be depressed, and the Continents, Peninsulas, and Isthmuses, Mountains, Islands, &c. shall be raised in proportion to their respective elevations on this terraqueous sphere.

The beds of the Oceans, &c. shall be covered with gravel, and the lands shall be adorned with verdure; and the mountains may rest on the same kind of stone as compose them in their natural states.

The channels of rivers shall be described as in their natural courses, and lowered in proportion to the heights of their respective banks. If required, the beds of Oceans, Seas, &c. shall be so constructed, that they can be filled with water at any time, so that the whole world in its native elements will be completely represented in miniature.

If the proposed topographical delineation should be constructed on ten acres of ground, and described according to Mercator's projection, the lakes Erie and Ontario, would be each more than eight feet in length, and the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be one hundred and sixty feet, and every Country, Kingdom, State and Province, will be clearly delineated. The situations of all the important cities, shall be so described as to convey a complete idea of them. The parallels of latitude, and the meridians shall be correctly laid down, as shall likewise the Equator, Ecliptic the Tropics and other circles.

Such a topographical delineation of the world would possess many advantages over any map, or chart, that was ever described. It will be made on so large a scale, that the countries will be laid down in more exact proportion, and their relative positions would be more clearly seen.

The various elevations of lands, on which the temperature of climate, and the productions greatly depend, could here be clearly ascertained.—The proper situations for Roads, Canals, and other improvements, may here be seen at one view, and a far more useful knowledge of the science of Geography be obtained by walking a few hours in this garden, than could be gained by reading in as many years.

Such a work, it is believed, would be as ornamental as useful, and such a one as no nation on the globe has ever possessed. Near the Capitol, such a delineation should be located.

The expense of this work, though too great to be defrayed by most individuals in America, yet it would be but trifling for the whole government. If the Honourable Congress should think proper to give the ground, and grant an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the work shall be completed. The time necessary to perform it will not be so long as may seem at the first view of the subject. If the proposed encouragement be given, next Congress shall see it mostly if not entirely completed

The proprietor, as a remuneration for his services, will expect one half of the profits arising from the admission of those who may call to see it; which he is confident would leave a balance to Government, that in a few years would refund the money they may have advanced. The royal gardens of the old world, for use and beauty, would bear no comparison to this. If a National Observatory should be erected, the bounds of this garden should be the place chosen for its situation.

The plan of this work is not the conjecture of a moment, nor of a year; but has demanded the attention and study of the projector for several years. Five years ago, he laid it before several of the most scientific men in our country. They approved of the design, and he flatters himself that they will not be backward in affording him their patronage; and he believes that the enlightened representatives of an enlightened nation will not reject the proposal of one who is an American by birth, by education, and choice, because it embraces ideas original and new.

*Baltimore, Dec. 14th.* 1823.  IRA HILL.

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### CHINA:

Our readers may judge of Chinese ideas of authorship and the liberty of the press, from the fate of an author named Whang-see Heou, whose crime is thus set forth in the Report of his judges. We find they say, "1st. That he has presumed to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work. 2d. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror that he has dared to write the little names (that is, the primitive family names) of Confucius, and even of your majesty: a temerity, a want of respect which has made us shudder. 3d. In the genealogy of his family, and in his poetry, he asserted that he is descended from the Wang-tee. When asked why he had dared to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi, he replied, that dictionary is very voluminous and inconvenient; I have made an abridgment, which is less cumbersome and expensive." Being questioned how he could have the audacity to write in the preface to his dictionary, the *little names* of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, he answered, I know that it is unlawful to pronounce the *little names* of the Emperors, and I introduced them into my dictionary merely that young people might know what those names were, and not be liable to use them by mistake.

I have, however, acknowledged my error, by reprinting my dictionary and omitting what was amiss. When asked how he had dared to assert that he was descended from the Wang-tee, he said, 'It was a vanity that came into my head.—I wanted to make people believe that I was somebody.' According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished.—The criminal, therefore, shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen years, put to death. His wives, his concubines, and his children under sixteen, shall be exiled, and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire.' The Sovereign was, however, graciously pleased to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an edict to the following effect:—'I favour Wangsee-Heou in regard to the nature of his punishment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall only have his head cut off. I forgive his relatives. As to his sons, let them be reserved for the great execution in Autumn. Let the sentence be executed in its other points; such is my pleasure."

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### THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

From Southey's History of the Peninsula War.

"Two of the [Spanish] regiments which had been quartered in *Funen* were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the work of mutual destruction."

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From the Village Record.

## CHESTER COUNTY.

### LETTER I.

*Statui res gestas populi at quæque memoria digna videbantur, perscribere.* Salust.

My Dear Brother,

It would give me much pleasure could I be assured of being able to perform with satisfaction, either to you or myself, the task you have assigned me. But the labour and research requisite to such an undertaking, not to mention higher qualifications not less essential, are such as fill me with apprehensions with respect to my own competency. To furnish such a view of our county as you propose, from the time of our earliest acquaintance with it to the present; to collect the few scattered accounts that tradition has delivered down in relation to the Aborigines; to inquire into the history of the several settlements, to learn the character of the settlers; to exhibit a faithful picture of our several institutions, and to give a clear and concise narration of the most important events, that have occurred in our little district, would appear to constitute a work somewhat formidable, and to which I can by no means promise myself equal. But since it is your particular request I will even undertake the enterprise, so far at least as relates to the information I possess upon the subject, and hope that the cheerfulness and alacrity with which I proceed to fulfil my task, may be allowed to palliate in some measure the faults of a defective execution.

Chester county, being as it is, the place of your birth and parentage as well as that of the former residence of many of your ancestors, it is not surprising that you should feel an interest in its history. Regarding it with that natural affection with which every one looks to his native soil, your enquiries evince no more than a curiosity that is every way laudable, and a partiality that every one must own, considering the spot towards which it is indulged, to be altogether reasonable. For Chester county has ever maintained a respectable standing among her neighboring sisters, and been even distinguished on account of the many virtues that pertain to the general character of her citizens.—To an uniform industry and sobriety they unite a patriotic and enterprising spirit, and are not less remarkable for their open and liberal hospitality, than for the regularity of their lives and the simplicity of their manners. The wide distinctions which fortune too often creates between the rich and the poor have not obtained a place here. The wealthy preserve their condescension and the poor their independence. Thus the equally respectable of the two classes, meet upon terms of an honourable equality, that does credit to them both. The people as a body are sensible and informed, and the well known fact of the superior excellence of our juries deserves record, as a just testimonial in regard to the intelligence of their character—They can also boast of their number, many distinguished for elevated thought, superior talents and profound erudition; and the many excellent seminaries that at present flourish in the county, evidence a prevailing taste for the high and engaging pursuits of literature and science.

It is scarcely a century and an half since the first European settlement was established in this county, at which time the Lenni Lenape Indians were the undisputed proprietors of the soil, and inhabited here in considerable numbers. And there are yet those alive who can remember to have seen some remnant of that unfortunate people, living in our woods and pursuing their usual avocations.—But as emigrants purchased and gradually occupied their lands, they withdrew by degrees into remoter forests, so that now not a single native Indian remains an inhabitant of the county. Their habits, from which it seems almost as impossible to wean them as to reverse the order of nature itself, oblige them to fly the presence of civilization

They must have space for the hunt and woods for their game, and these cannot be had where the arts of agriculture have intruded. But not only have they passed away, but scarcely have they left a single trace of their former existence behind them. The principal that we do or can know is, that they "were and are not." Their general character indeed is well described by many that have written of the Aborigines; but a minute and particular account of that portion of the race, that once resided here, with a knowledge of the chiefs that ruled among them, is no where to be found. We are told that they were stationed about the country with from three to six wigwams in a place, and we can even point out some of their localities, but what were their numbers and what their power, we must forever submit to be ignorant. It is truly wonderful how little tradition has preserved respecting them, and there seems something almost unaccountable in it, that a great, proud and high minded people, that had probably tenanted the soil for ages, should thus so quickly disappear and be forgotten. The scanty gleanings of information that now remain are chiefly to be derived from the memories of our oldest inhabitants—the best chronicles in fact of the times in which they have lived. These I have consulted with care and attention, and have been particular in recording the information as soon as obtained, with an object to preserve to the extent that I was able, some still interesting recollections which growing fainter and fainter at every transmission, must at no distant period be in a great measure lost, unless some special care be taken to retain them. Few are now alive who from personal acquaintance can speak of the events pertaining to the early history of the country, and I have conceived that it might prove a subject of regret hereafter, should we neglect until the opportunity be past to profit by their communications. For the many curious and valuable facts with which their memories are stored are no where else to be found—from no other sources whatever can we draw so many particulars with respect either to transactions cotemporary with them, or to those of the generation antecedent to theirs.

While we regret this dearth of intelligence in relation to the Indians it will afford us some satisfaction to find, that the sources of information are more numerous and fruitful as respect our own ancestors. Their emigration and settlement being an affair of some considerable moment both to themselves and the colony, in the times of its infancy, the memory of these events has been more carefully preserved. We can follow the settlers from the first moment of their landing, through the various difficulties they were obliged to encounter in reclaiming their lands from the forest, and establishing themselves comfortably upon them. We can arrive too, without difficulty, at the characters of the Welsh, Irish, English and German emigrants, of whom our early population was chiefly composed, since they are even yet remembered by a few of our oldest citizens, and their native peculiarities in some manner still distinguish their posterity. We can also readily trace the source of such events as, by their importance, are entitled to notice. We may view the progress of improvement, and remark the successive changes that have been wrought upon the general appearance of the country, by the hand of cultivation and the spirit of enterprise. And this I presume can constitute no unpleasant task. For there is something truly animating and agreeable in the prospect of a population springing as it were from the bosom of the wilderness, and advancing by a course of such uniform prosperity, and with a rapidity perhaps almost unprecedented, to wealth and consequence. Our ancestors themselves could scarcely have presumed to anticipate the interesting and surprising transformations which the face of the country has exhibited in the space of a century, and that the waste of the forest which they left but half subdued should so soon have been succeeded by the fertility of our fields. And it could not but fill them with pride, I conceive, were they permitted now to return for a moment into being, to see the country which they had been the first to till, so flourishing and productive, and to find it supporting a population blessed in abundance with all the means of life. It would give them pleasure too, to observe the advances that have been made to a state of superior refinement, and to remark the influence of education not confined to any one class, but extending itself to all. Nor do I know that such a prospect could afford any thing materially calculated to give them pain. For I am not aware that any degeneracy from the virtues of our revered sires can be fairly ascribed to us; unless indeed it be with regard to simplicity of manners, for which in their day the whole province was remarkable. "I well remember them," says the venerable Du Ponceau, with much feeling and eloquence, "those patriarchal times when simple yet not inelegant manners prevailed every where among us; when rusticity was free from the constraint of etiquette and parade, when love was not crossed by avarice and pride, and friendships were unbroken by ambition and intrigue." Yet even in this respect there does not appear any just ground of complaint.—Considering our advance in population and arts, our habits are still moderate, and our manners retain much of their ancient purity and simplicity.

In my next I shall answer your enquiries in relation to the physiognomy of the country, and endeavor to give you that minute description of its most striking features which you desire, reserving for a future letter, the loose fragments of historical knowledge that tradition delivers down in relation to the Aboriginal inhabitants. In their turn, I shall speak of the first civilized occupants of the soil, to whom belongs the honor of having braved the trials and sufferings always attendant upon the settlement of a new country, and of having assisted in the establishment of a government upon pure and equitable principles. I will then proceed to the narration of later events, and treat of the incidents that occurred previous to, and during our revolution.

Thus you will perceive, that thinking it sufficient for you to have assigned a task, I have thought proper to choose for myself the course to be pursued in its execution. And this is a liberty, I presume, in which you will not object to indulge me. Expect to hear from me again ere long.—Yours, &c.

## *Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*

FROM THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1823.

TO AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I hope that you will be happy to sell your fine goods, or grain to the people in Philadelphia, I believe that you will be ambitious with each other to do so, because you wish to obtain considerable money from that same people. Some of our directors asked my teacher Mr. Weld to tell me to write a letter for you, I said yes, and also they asked our matron to give some cloth and bonnets to them, which the Deaf and Dumb made, to sell them. I think that the people would have no trouble in selling these things, all the pupils are very industrious in the asylum which is very comfortable to us. We are very happy and well there. All the directors always take care of us, therefore we must thank and respect them very much. All the teachers are very kind to us, therefore we must thank them, that they instruct us about God and Jesus Christ, when we wonder at him who is in heaven. He always preserves all the people in this world, we must pray to God to forgive our sins, to be righteous towards him.—There are sixty eight deaf and dumb, in the asylum at the southern corner of Eleventh and High street. Two years ago, 1821, my two deaf and dumb sisters and brother and I came from Fayette county to the asylum in Philadelphia to learn. It is very advantageous for us to get knowledge. My teacher, Mr Weld, has sixteen pupils, and he educates us with good signs about the dictionary and geography and arithmetic and also the story. We must be attentive to him to understand them. I like to invite you to visit the asylum because I have heard that some of you think that we will frighten you, but our kindness will appear to you.

October 22, 1823.

The above is an original and uncorrected composition of a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 15 years old, who has been in the asylum, one year and ten months. A child of Col. Heaton, late a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Paoli, October 24, 1823.

I am directed by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society assembled at this place, to communicate to you their gratification on the receipt of your letter of the 22d. The Board have learned from you, with much satisfaction, that so great a number of pupils are receiving the benefits of instruction in the asylum, and your letter is a happy proof of the skill of your teachers and of your own diligence. It is rarely that Pupils with the full use of every faculty exhibit under an equal degree of instruction so much improvement. We, in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the State, feel a lively interest for the success of the Asylum. Be pleased to make it known to Mr. Weld, and the other teachers, that our Board have examined, with great satisfaction the articles manufactured by the pupils in the Asylum. A premium has been awarded for the split straw Bonnet, which Mr. Duncan, one of our Vice Presidents has been so kind as to undertake to forward. He will also furnish an extract from our proceedings in relation to the articles afforded by the Asylum to our exhibition.—In thus extending to the pupils instruction in useful employments, the directors of the Asylum are giving effect to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature and the wishes of the public, to a degree hardly anticipated by those who hoped most from the institution.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, *President.*

Miss Heaton.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *James Cropper*, Capt. Marshall, has arrived at N. York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th December. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th.

A change in the Spanish ministry took place on the 2d of December.—The Marquis Casa Irujo, is appointed prime minister.

Some disturbance had taken place at Madrid at the close of November, between some French and Spanish soldiers. The French were roughly handled; the guard coming up, on hearing the noise, took all to the guard-house, where a sergeant commanded. Soon after a detachment of Spanish Lancers came to demand the release of the prisoners, uttering imprecations against the French in general; the people joined them, and the post was on the point of being forced, though the sergeant defended himself bravely, when it was reinforced by a detachment from the nearest post, which had been informed of what was passing by a soldier who made his way through the crowd with his bayonet. General Bourmont being informed of this disorder, ordered the drums to beat to arms, and the garrison assembled, which cleared the streets. There were two persons killed, and several wounded. Order was soon restored; but to prevent the recurrence of similiar scenes, Gen Bourmont has ordered all the Spanish troops to quit Madrid. The letters from Madrid of the 27th say, that the number of persons wounded in the above mentioned affray, was 24; three are dead.

A letter from Bayonne, of Dec. 4th, in alluding to this affair, says that seventeen of the persons concerned have been shot.

Letters from Madrid of the 30th of Nov. speak of the organization of the army. The King has ordered, that all subalterns and privates who are married, as well as those who enlisted voluntarily for the time that the war should continue, shall be sent to their homes. Madrid is still in a state of fermentation. An order has been published prohibiting the inhabitants from conversing on political subjects.

There is still some hesitation about re-establishing the Inquisition. The King of Spain is in favor of this bloody tribunal.

Small bands of guerillas, yet exist in many parts of Spain, and interrupt the intercourse.

The Paris dates are to the 12th of December, but the London Editors remark that they possess but little interest.

The King of France has granted an amnesty to the French soldiers who deserted during the campaign in Spain.

The small pox is spreading rapidly in several provinces of France.

Letters from Turin say, that the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, is dangerously ill. The Prince is brother-in-law of his Majesty Louis XVIII. and of Monsieur the Count d'Artois.

The first detachment of the Royal Guard, returning from Spain, halted upon touching the French soil. The officer commanding, made them kneel down. After a short prayer to the God of arms, they rose again and made the air resound with the cries of "Long live the King!" and "Long live France!"

It is stated that there are many French officers in the army of the Pacha of Egypt, who have introduced the European tactics.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the triumphant entry of the Duke of Angouleme into Paris.

There are above 7000 persons confined in prison at Lisbon, for Political offences.

A census of Rome has recently been taken, from which it appears the population amounted to 136,269. The Jews, who are about 7,000, are not included in this number.

Vienna letters mention the resolution of the two Emperors to restore the Order of the Knights of Jerusalem to their pristine power, and that Hydra and Cyprus would, in all probability, be purchased for their future residence.

A gentleman from Germany states that he saw young Napoleon at the Vienna theatre, full of vivacity and restlessness. His title is Duke of Rastadt. Orders are given never to mention the name of Napoleon.

By the last advices from St. Petersburg, (says the London Sun) the relations between that Court and the Dutch government, seem to be more closely united, and that the two governments are committed to each other to aid and support Ferdinand to regain possession of South America.

Lord Strangford signed, on the 25th of October, at the Palace of the Reis Effendi, in Constantinople, a treaty of friendship and commerce for the Court of Sardinia, by which the Genoese vessels will have the free navigation of the Black Sea.—The Porte has not yet ratified this treaty in the usual form; a Sardinian vessel was preparing to sail in a few days for the Black Sea.

Mr Secretary Canning is confined with the gout.

Mina, at the last accounts, had taken up his residence near Taunton. He was waiting the arrival of his wife. He was constantly receiving visits from persons of distinction. Before he left Plymouth, a dinner was given to the gallant General, by the commander in chief, on the Plymouth station. The Taunton Courier states, that one of the most respectable houses in that town, had received instructions to honor the pecuniary demands of General Mina to any extent.

The good people of England are not losing sight of the cause of the Greeks. At Winchester, and at Cambridge, a public subscription has been headed by a liberal donation from the Chancellor of £100.

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, is on a tour to Tombuctoo. The Cambridge Chronicle contains some interesting letters from this gentleman.

The premises of Mr. Benson, grocer, and Mr. Highman, Liverpool, were destroyed by fire on the 14th Dec damages estimated at £15,000.

The Cambridge 80 gun ship, was about to sail from Portsmouth, with the Consuls for the South American States.

A speculation was going on in London, in Mexican Mine Shares, which were selling at a premium of £2 per share of £40.

A very sudden death occurred at Bath on the 9th of Dec. As Mrs. Tudor, a very celebrated lady of that city, and who was, previously to her marriage on account of her fortune (£30 000 a year,) and beauty, the toast of Bath, was on her way in her chair to the Italian Opera, she was taken suddenly ill, and desired the chairman to return home with her; but before they could get back to her residence, which is only a short distance, she had expired.

## LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM GREECE.

Mr. Topliff, of Boston, has received a letter from Smyrna, dated the 22d of November, from which it appears the Greeks have been again successful in an engagement with the Turks. The letter says—"The Greeks go on famously. A naval action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs, a schooner, and transports. The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to New-York, captured by the English during the war, and sold lately to the Turks."—A postscript to the letter adds, "I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Grecian army, under a capitulation—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels, with the prisoners, are now in the Gulf, with the intention of landing them. It is an all-important place Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten."

## LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

*Full dress.*—Dress of bright poppy colour India muslin, ornamented with small sprigs of gold.—The *corsage* to fit, with an elegant stomacher, composed of double rows of gold lace, placed diagonally from the front and continued over the shoulder; the outside formed into vandykes; short full sleeve, incased in bands edged with gold; broad gold lace band round the waist; tucker of narrow blond. The skirt is decorated with gold lace; placed flat on the dress in perpendicular double columns of different heights; the upper part finished with a wave, and the highest points terminated with three unilateral leaves of gold, edged with very narrow blond; broad wadded hem at the bottom of the dress. Turban of gold and poppy-colour *crepe lisse*: the frame of alternate rows of the same coloured satins brought to a point in front, and satin bands of French folds supporting the large *bouffants* of *crepe lisse*: short coquelicot feather placed on the right side. Pearl ear-rings, bracelets, and necklace; blond lace scarf; French trimmed gloves, and white satin shoes.

*Evening Dress.*—British lace dress; the waist rather long, and the *corsage* plain, with a Farinet tucker of fine tulle, tied in front by a bow of white satin ribbon; short full sleeve, set in a white satin band; perpendicular corded satin bands, ornamented half-way with bows of white satin ribbon, support the fulness of the sleeve; corded satin *ceinture*, rosette of corded leaves behind, with a highly wrought steel buckle in the centre. The skirt is trimmed with two flounces of deep blond lace, arranged in festoons; and a corded satin leaf, pointing downwards, unite three narrow satin pipings that head each flounce; a broad satin rouleau terminates the bottom of the dress. The hair is parted on the forehead, and in light curls round the face, hind hair disposed in bows at the top of the head; and a garland of flowers is placed rather back. Necklace of gold, and with ornaments in front; earrings and bracelets to correspond.—White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

## Weekly Compendium.

By the returns made to the Health Office, it appears, that from the first of January, 1823, to the first of January, 1824 there were 5813, births in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia—during the same period, the interments amount to 4600

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on Wednesday evening last, *William Binder*, Esq. of the Northern Liberties, was elected President, in the place of *John Claxton*, Esq. resigned.

The earliest instance yet known of the English tongue being used in a deed, is that of the indenture, between the *Abbot and Convent of Whitby* and *Robert*, the son of *John Bustard*, dated at York, in the year 1313

*Imprisonment for Conscience' Sake.*—There is a young and very respectable man of the Society of Friends now, in prison in Troy, N. Y. for refusing to pay the fine imposed on him for declining, from religious scruples, to perform military duty.—What renders the case one of peculiar hardship, is, that his labour and exertions are necessary for the support of his mother and several sisters.

*Coal.*—This article was lately selling as low as *twenty two cents per bushel* in Reading, Penn. The town was crowded with coal wagons.

*Lehigh Coal* is selling in New York, at *fourteen* dollars a ton. In Philadelphia it is eight dollars and forty cents.

*A Great Blunder.*—We lately saw the following line in a newspaper—"A *pillow* of *fire* he will be to thy eye." The editor of the Salem Messenger seems to have the same propensity for heat. he recently advertised *fire* facias for sale at his office for a considerable time.

The legislature of Indiana have passed a bill authorizing the people of that State to elect by general ticket, on the second Monday in November next, five electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A bill is now before the Legislature of New-York, by which it is intended to charter a new bank, to be entitled "The Fulton Bank," and to be located in the city of New York. A provision is introduced into the bill, for securing to Vice President Tompkins $150,000, under color of purchasing from him a public highway across Staten Island to Amboy.

*Insurance Offices.*—There are in Boston twenty-four Insurance Offices, with an aggregate capital of $7,900,000. Insurance, it is said, can be effected in that city for about one half the premium required seven years ago.

The New York Gazette says the sum of one Thousand and four Dollars has been subscribed in the town of Newark N. J. for the benefit of the Greeks.

The number of Newspapers, chargeable with Postage, sent by mail from the Post Office of Boston is said to exceed one hundred and sixty thousand in three months and those which go free of Postage, exceed forty thousand, in the same time.

The number of children, from the age of seven to fourteen, employed in the manufactories of R. Island, is about 2500.

The act of 1816, authorising the different religious congregations in Baltimore to extend a chain or rope across the streets in which their churches are respectively situated, has been repealed by the Legislature.

A bill is now before the New York Legislature, to abolish imprisonment for debt. If the bill pass, the law will take effect from and after the fourth of July next, and will not be applicable to debts contracted previous to that day.

*For the benefit of the Greeks.*—A young man was imprisoned in New York for non-payment of his taylor's bill for a new suit, obtained expressly to attend the Greek ball in.

*Good Times.*—The N. Y. Advocate says that money is plenty, business brisk, stocks high, and dividends handsome, in that city.

A grand jury of Washington county, District of Columbia, has presented "the rapid increase of free people of colour within the said county, as an evil which requires the interference of the legislative authority."

A DUEL!—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lee county, Virginia, to a Member of the Legislature, dated Jonesville, 11th Jan. 1824:—"We have had a duel fought in this county since you left here, between two negro fellows belonging to Edward Pennington and John Hoover. The fellow belonging to Pennington fell dead at the crack of the gun; the other survived a few days. I understand they differed about a girl belonging to Pennington."

The trial of Lieut. KENNEY excites considerable interest, being upon a charge, (says the National Intelligencer) by Commodore PORTER, of having made certain publications in the newspapers not compatible with his official duties. The pendency of this trial is understood to be the reason why the sailing of the frigate John Adams, with Commodore PORTER, for the West Indian station, has been so long delayed.

St. Louis, Prince of Wurtemburg, is at the present time in New Orleans. He has been engaged for a year past in scientific researches. In the pursuit of his object, he has ascended the Mississippi and the Missouri, traversed several unsettled regions and succeeded in developing and exploring much of the natural history of this country.—His collections are said to be numerous, and will add much to the information which the German literati already possess of our country.

Recently was exhibited in the village of Covington, Georgia, a new fashioned "*Leghorn*," the production of a native Pumpkin, and manufactured by a process simple and easy.

In Virginia, Mr. George Hood has been murdered in the road near his house—a person whom he had accused of theft, is supposed to have been the perpetrator of the crime, and has been arrested.

The Alexandria D. C. Herald, states, that "a dog, perfectly mad, was killed on the 1st inst. at the residence of col. Francis Peyton; two other dogs which had been bitten, exhibited signs of hydrophobia, and had been secured; several others in the town, and several hogs, had also been bitten."

The Savannah Republican estimates the loss, by the late fire in that city, at seventy-five thousand dollars.

*Population of Ohio.*—According to an enumeration of the white male population of Ohio, taken in 1822, that state contains 124,624, exclusive of one county and one town, for which no return has been received. In 1819 it contained 98 780. There are according to the same return 428 deaf and dumb persons in the state.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has by law forbidden the substitution of an *affirmation* for an oath, in a court of justice by those who are conscientiously scrupulous upon the subject as the Quakers, &c. because it would have a mischievous tendency, to discredit witnesses in civil and criminal trials."

The number of pupils in the public schools of Providence, R. I. is stated to be 942.

Matthew H. Rice, Esq. late agent of the Virginia Penitentiary has been committed to prison on three different charges of embezzling the money of the commonwealth—The mayor refused to admit him to bail, on account of the *character of the evidence* and the extent of the punishment.

The well known M'GAROON still resides a Royois; has set himself up as King, and has appointed Counts, Barons, and Knights, among his dozen or two of subjects.

A letter was lately addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, stating, that the writer, James M Linnard, declined a re-election as a Director of the Bank of Philadelphia It turns out that the letter was a forgery. A committee has been appointed to investigate the affair.

Messrs. White & Bliss, of N. York, have published a new novel called "A Winter in Washington, or Memoirs of the Seymour Family," said to be written by a Lady.

*Murder.*—On Saturday last, a man by the name of STOUT, living at New Brunswick, (N. Jersey,) murdered his wife, by stabbing her in eight or nine places with a dirk.

On the 15th January the Legislature of Louisiana elected Josiah S. Johnston, Esq by a majority of two over Mr. Livingston, to represent that state in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Brown, appointed minister to France.

The papers from Canada, state that an act has passed both branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for incorporating a company to unite the waters of lake Erie and Ontario. The contemplated Canal is to be from the Chippewa river, about three miles above the Falls of Niagara, to lake Ontario; a distance of nine miles.

*Stealing Negroes.*—Johnson, the Kidnapper, so notoriously known in his wicked occupation, was lately tried in the State of Delaware, and sentenced to receive 39 lashes on the back, to stand one hour in the pillory, to have his ears nailed thereto, and the soft part cut off.

*From Alvarado.*—The brig John, Capt. Storer, arrived at New-York from Alvarado, brings the following information: Hostilities still continued between the castle of St. Juan de Ulua and Vera Cruz, and no prospect of an accommodation. The city of Vera Cruz was almost in ruins from the bombardment. The Mexican fleet was in Alvarado, and the castle of St Juan de Ulua received its supplies from Havana without any obstruction.

The Board of Health of Baltimore, have made an official report that some cases of small pox have occurred in that city. The Board have requested the physicians to report all cases of small pox which may occur in their practice.

The expenses of the Greek Ball, at Oxford, Chenango County, (N. Y.) brought the unhappy Greeks in debt to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars. The gentlemen of the black-cockade should have been more sparing of the juice of the grape, and other fat things.

Last week, a young man from the country visited the exhibition of Wild Beasts at New York, and imprudently rubbed the Lion and Lioness with his hands, though repeatedly cautioned by the keeper,—the Lion only growled, but the Lioness struck him so violently on his face with her paw that it was feared he would bleed to death.

*Jamaica.*—By the brig Enterprize at Norfolk, in 30 days from Montego Bay, we learn that great apprehensions were entertained at the Parish of St. James', about seven miles from Montego Bay, of an insurrection amongst the blacks. Several of the ringleaders were taken up and sent away. Detachments of soldiers were stationed on board the ship Hull lying at St. James; the merchants and citizens generally were compelled to take up arms.

*Bahia.*—Captain Barrett, at Alexandria, in 38 days from Bahia, reports, that the latter place was in an unsettled state, in consequence of the late proceedings of the Prince. Great animosity existed between the Brazilians and European Portuguese—Flour had fallen at Bahia to nine millreas at retail.

*From Barbadoes.*—Captain Briggs, in the schr. Susan, at Norfolk, from Barbadoes and Turks Island, states, that for the two days before he left Barbadoes, two transport ships arrived there from England, who reported that they had sailed in company with two line of battle ships and some other vessels of war, and that they were hourly expected—their object Capt. B. did not learn.

*A Comparison.*—A writer in a New York paper, speaking of the insufficient manner in which the street lamps were lighted, says—"Five-and-twenty full grown lightning-bugs would have stared them all out of countenance."

*Impostors.*—Three persons, foreigners, have been arrested in the town of Ithaca, N. Y. as vagrants, being found begging for the Greeks. They had a printed document vesting them with the power of soliciting aid, countersigned by the American Consul at Genoa, and under his Consular seal. The magistrates at Ithaca transmitted the document to the collector of the port of New-York to ascertain its legality, when both seal and signature were discovered to be counterfeits, and were so reported.

*Statue of Washington.*—Over $13,000 have been paid into the Treasury of Virginia by the subscribers to the erection of a Monument to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. Benjamin Stewart, the Black, convicted of the murder of Mrs Overholtzer, was hung at Harrisburg, pursuant to his sentence.

A rich, dashing young fellow of the city of New-York, in rattling along Broadway in a barouche and four, at the rate of ten miles an hour, capsized a wagon, and seriously injured the horse and driver. For this frolic he has been obliged to pay the driver $750 damages, besides the costs of a suit, instituted against him by the latter.

An agreement has been entered into by some persons in South Carolina, by which the subscribers bind themselves not to vote for any drunkard who may be a candidate for any place of trust, honor, or emolument.

A dog saved three of the crew of the ship Patrick, Capt. Frazer from London, which was cast away on the coast of Newfoundland, on the 1st of Nov. last.

A new of line of Packets, to run between this Port and Liverpool, is about to be established.

It is stated, that the United States ship Cyane, now lying in the harbour of New York, is under sailing orders for Havana.—She will sail in a day or two for her destination, having on board the Hon. JAMES BROWN, the newly appointed Minister to France.

*Ohio Canal.*—It is estimated that the cost of a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, of sufficient dimensions to permit the largest boats to pass, would be about $195 000.

In France, for debt, the imprisonment of a Frenchman cannot exceed five years, for a foreigner the term is not limited.

It is said, that the route which has been recently marked out for a road between Pensacola and St. Augustine, over good ground, is on a reduced distance of 345 miles.

At the late Bachelors' Ball at New York, a Cotillion was danced by eight Editors who were present. It should have been new music and figures, and thereafter been denominated the Editors' Cotillion.

HORRID AFFAIR.—We have received (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser) a letter from a friend in the Northern part of the state of Vermont, which contains an account of a most horrid transaction, which has recently taken place in Stanstead, a frontier town in Canada. Our correspondent says, "A very serious affair occurred a few days ago at Stanstead, Lower Canada, the particulars of which, as far as I have learned, are as follows: Last fall, a man belonging to Lyme, N. H. abandoned his family, leaving a wife and one child, and carried off his wife's sister to Canada; and after some little preparations to keep house, they came over the line to get married. Recently two brothers who resided in Lyme, went up with a determination to bring him up by force, of which determination it seems, he became apprised, and prepared arms for a serious defence. The two young men, taking a third with them, proceeded to the house of the fugitive in the morning, and demanded admission, which was refused with threats of death, if they attempted to force his domicile. Not regarding these threats, they burst open the outer door and rushed into the entry. A rifle ball was fired through the breast of the foremost, a pistol ball was discharged at the next, which lodged in his shoulder, and the third was fired at, and slightly wounded *on his retreat*. At our latest *information*, all were alive; but the first, it was believed, could survive but a short time. The perpetrator of this bloody deed was immediately apprehended, and it is said, has been conveyed to Montreal for trial. I am not able to give you the names of any of the parties concerned. I have just conversed with a respectable gentleman near the scene of action, and I have no doubt that the above particulars are substantially correct.

Recently, in the court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, (Pa.) came on the trial of *John Walker*, for horse stealing. The defendant was arraigned on five separate indictments, for stealing horses—the property of different individuals in this county. It appeared that for several years, the defendant had practised taking horses without leave of the owners, and selling them in the state of Delaware. Sometime last summer, in consequence of a disagreement between him and his house keeper, his conduct was disclosed, and he was arrested, for stealing a horse, of which it appeared he was not guilty; but while in prison, information was received which led to a disclosure of his guilt. The evidence against the prisoner was very plain, and the jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty* on all the indictments. The court sentenced him to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, *for each offence*, making in all 35 years. The prisoner is now 59 years of age: Should he live, and remain in the Penitentiary the full period assigned him, he will be ninety-four years old when he leaves it.

The Mobile papers of the beginning of the last month, (says the Charleston Courier) contain an account of disturbances occasioned by the Seminole Indians in Florida. Their disaffection, it appears, has grown out of the recent treaty, and the laying out of the new road between St. Augustine and Pensacola, which will pass through their country. In an interview between Governor DUVAL and their chief, NEAMATHLA, the latter declared that he was unable to protect the whites against the outrages of the young warriors of his nation, who were so inflamed that they would submit to no authority. Some apprehensions had been entertained for the safety of Colonel GADSDEN and Lieutenant RIPLEY, the Commissioners appointed to mark the boundary line of the Seminoles, who were without any guard; but from subsequent accounts those apprehensions were believed to be unfounded. Capt. Burch and his party, concerning whose safety some unfavorable reports had also been in circulation, arrived at Pensacola, all well, on the 6th inst. after having been 78 days in the service. By this survey the distance between Pensacola and St. Augustine is reduced to 345 miles.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.—On the 15th ult. the schooner Letitia, Capt. ROBERT M. HAMILTON, arrived at Baltimore from the port of Orotava (Island of Teneriffe,) having on board the following Spanish gentlemen:—Felix Megia; Lieut Col.—Joseph Spinola; Ramon Ceruti, *official Major* of the Captaincy of Puerto Rico; and Leonardo Perez, a surgeon of the Spanish Navy. These gentlemen were, in Spain, contributors to several political and periodical papers eminently Constitutional, among which may be mentioned particularly, the *Zurriago* (the Whip)—the Perrito (Little Dog)—the Liberal—the Constitutional of Cadiz—and the Acicate.

New Orleans papers to the 4th of January, received at Charleston, contain intelligence from Mexico, of an alliance between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico. The governments agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute or exaction which the Spanish government, or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for its loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice of their independence, but that they shall sustain, on all occasions, their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

*Death in a Glass of Sling.*—Daniel Palmer, an intemperate and petulant man, and Eph. Briggs, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 64, met at a tavern in Danbury, Vt. and both called for a glass of sling. The landlord made one when Briggs tasted of it, which incensed Palmer, who took Briggs by the collar, and high words passed. The landlord turned Palmer out of doors. Shortly after Briggs went out supposing Palmer to be gone. A noise was heard at the door, and Briggs was found prostrate on his back, Palmer beating him. On examination all signs of life had departed. His jawbone was broken, his neck badly bruised, and the brain, near the ear, injured, as appeared after dissection. Palmer was charged with manslaughter and was required to find bonds in the sum of 1000 dollars. While attempting to procure bail another charge, that of *murder*, was preferred. Palmer was arrested, and committed at Rutland to await his trial at the next Supreme Court.

*Water Spout.*—The coasting schooner Kitty, sailed from Charleston on the 19th inst. for Combahee. When about to haul up for South Edisto, with a pleasant breeze, the wind suddenly died away, and it became a dead calm; in this situation, without the least previous intimation of danger, the schooner was struck and capsized by a Water Spout. The captain and crew soon found themselves upon the bottom of the vessel; and the boat, which was laying upon the deck of the schr. having drifted near them, they succeeded in getting on board her, though half full of water, and were soon after taken up by a sloop.

From a late London Courier.

*Washington Irving.*—The united powers of Goldsmith and Mackenzie appear to be concentrated in the genius of Washington Irving. The playful, yet chastened humour of the first, with the exquisite pathos of the second, characterise all the writings of this American Author. It is with no small pleasure, therefore, that we announce an elegant edition of another work by the same classic hand, under the title of Salmagundi. It has long been popular in America, but, we believe that it now makes its appearance for the first time in this country. Many of the Essays of which it is composed are of kindred excellence with the productions already so well known to the public under the titles of "The Sketch Book," and "Bracebridge Hall."

From the Boston Centinel.

FROM LIMA.—The following is a statement of the political situation of the country, furnished by an intelligent American.

"The Royalists have left unpossessed all the country on this side of the river Appurimac, and marched for the recovery of their territories in Alta Peru, which during their absence, has been taken possession of by the Patriots, and include some of the richest provinces. Gen. St. Cruz with the Peruvian liberating army consisting of 6000 effective troops, has penetrated as far as La Paz, where he encountered the Spanish army under the famous Valdes, and broke the charm of invincibility. Since this action the Royalists have retired towards Potosi, and are accompanied by the Vice Roy La Serna. Gen. Sucre, with the Colombian division of veterans, according to the latest accounts, was at Arequipa, in the progress of his march to form a junction with Santa Cruz. The inhabitants of the country are universally in favor of their deliverers, the cry of liberty is heard from the mountains summit, and echoed from the valley. One victory of the Patriots in a general action would settle the long contested question of sovereignty and conclude the history of tyranny in the territories of Peru; but to our mortification the sword of civil discord is unsheathed, and threatens disappointment to all the fair prospects. Riva Aguero, who held the Presidency of the Republic previous to the late occupation of this place by the enemy, and whose want of popularity entitled him to dismission, and in whose place the Congress appointed Torre Tagle, is now asserting his pretensions, nor will he relinquish them, notwithstanding the mediation of Gen. Bolivar. He is in possession of the northern provinces, having his head quarters at Truxillo with an army of three thousand men. Bolivar, who is fully empowered to conduct the war according to his own views, will make this his first object, and having added the conquered to his own army, will with all possible promptitude, march against the Spaniards, and conclude their more obstinate opposition.

Since the evacuation of Lima by the Spanish army, it has presented an uninviting aspect to the eye of a stranger, yet the gloom with which it is enveloped, is but a summer cloud which will be succeeded by a bright day.

### UNPARALELLED AUDACITY.

In our last paper, (says the *Raleigh Register*,) we informed our readers that the jail in Franklin county had been broken, and that several prisoners had escaped, since which we have received the following letter from one of the Prisoners, with the certificate annexed of the Sheriff and jailer. The singularity of the adventure which is here given, is perhaps, without a parallel, especially when it is known that the two white men are charged with crimes which if proved, may forfeit their lives.

"*To the editors of the Register.*

Louisburg Jail, Jan. 2[illegible], 1824.

"*Gentlemen*—Having seen it announced in your paper of Tuesday last, that the Jail of Franklin county was broken on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst. and that the prisoners had made their escape, I feel it a duty which I not only owe to myself, but to every honorable, though unfortunate prisoner, to correct the statement made in your very useful paper, by narrating the facts as they really were.

"Myself and brother prisoner had long since declared that at some convenient time, as a token of our respect for the Sheriff of said county, we would pay him a friendly visit, and accordingly, on the evening of the 17th, being Saturday, and knowing that the next day (Sunday) would be a leisure day with him, and consequently we should have the better opportunity of enjoying his company, we did on that evening by the art of Hocus Pocus, command the locks and irons, and they obeyed us; we walked out, hired a pilot, and went straight on to the Sheriff's, and were by him very politely received and treated—and after dinner on Sunday, were honored with his company back to town. I would further remark, that previous to leaving the jail, we had wrote and left on the table a note to the Jailer, stating to him where we had gone and when we would return.

"Be so good as to publish this scrawl, and oblige very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. E. WOLFE.

"N. B. The negroes also returned."

On New Year's evening, a new Theatre was opened at New-Orleans, for the first time. This is the first permanent American Theatre which has ever been established in this place. It is said to be an elegant building, both in its interior, as well as in its exterior, being capable of containing 1500 persons, and illuminated with Gas. A poetic address of considerable merit was delivered on the evening to which we have alluded, by Mr. Caldwell, the manager.

A new tragedy by Mrs. Hemans, entitled "The Vespers of Palermo," had been brought out at Covent Garden on the 12th December.

The Managers of Covent Garden Theatre had engaged Mr. Sinclair for sixty nights, at thirty guineas per night.

Evening Post.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, February 7, 1824.

The advertisement headed "$100 Reward," and sent to us per mail, for insertion has come to the "wrong shop." "All men are born free and equal" is with us a favourite maxim, and until the advertiser can satisfactorily prove to us that he has a better claim to the liberty of any human being than that being himself, his "slave Tom" may run at large, in the enjoyment of his fair and undoubted rights, before we disgrace our columns by rendering them, in any way, the medium of wresting from a fellow creature his fair and undoubted claim to freedom and humanity. We speak candid, because we feel that we speak from what we believe to be an honest and impartial principle, that would render equal justice unto all.

We noticed, a short time since, the petition of the Jews of Maryland, for an equal participation in the privileges of Citizenship, as being before the Legislature of that State. We expressed then our astonishment, that occasion should exist, at this stage of our enjoyment of freedom and equality, for such a course of proceeding. Our readers, we have no doubt, felt equally surprised, on a subject of such manifest injustice. At the time, we had no doubt but the Legislators of Maryland would have hastily embraced this opportunity of removing so foul a stain from their records. We were anxious to believe it had remained so long in existence from negligence, or inattention, rather than design; but this disposition of viewing this blemish in the most favourable light, we extremely regret to find unsupported by facts. We have now to state, not the repealment of an unconstitutional, impolitic, and unjust law, but the triumph of bigotry, or something worse—this bill has been REJECTED by a vote of 44 to 28!!! We know not what construction to put on this proceeding—at the best, it can be but illiberal.

As the inhaling of gas has become so frequent of late, especially among those who must be unacquainted with its nature, a few hints in regard to its use, and consequent effect upon the lungs, and system generally, might render a beneficial service, as we are apprehensive its too frequent and unskilful indulgence may, in some cases at least, be productive of injurious consequences.

A gentleman has obtained a patent from the British Government for an improved mode of manufacturing Copper for the sheathing of ships, and other useful purposes. In a Naval and Commercial country like this, any improvement in the coppering of vessels must be a matter of great consequence. We understand that in the Navy and Merchant services, the copper sheathing of a ship does not, upon an average, last more than four years; it is then found to have lost from thirty to forty per cent. of its weight, and the ship must be sent to dock and new coppered. A remedy for this great expense, loss of time and capital, we understand, is likely to result from this important discovery; for the gentleman calculates, that copper may be so prepared as to last upon a ship's bottom from ten to fifteen years; or indeed that the timbers of a ship may want repair before the copper is, in any great degree, injured by wear.

The second Number of the "American Monthly Magazine" has been issued. It contains a continuation of the "Biographical Sketch of General Jackson," "Podagra Levamen." A "Portrait of Matrimony." "Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments;" with several other articles—presenting a whole well calculated to sustain the favourable impression created by its predecessor. The "Review of the Harp of the Beech Woods," is a generous and well merited tribute to the genius of a native poetess. We can see no reason, and surely there is no just one, why it may be termed either "simplicity" or "oddness" to choose an "obscure book," or an "unknown author," as a subject of public animadversion, in preference to "celebrated" writers, provided there exist a sufficiency of merit to warrant the choice. In an "American" Reviewer, at least, a selection of this kind can certainly require no apology; and however "public opinion" may seem to expect a different course, we hope still to see them assert that independence and disregard of mere fashion, which distinguishes the Review now before us. However a sickly refinement of taste, or weak submission to imperious fashion, may be tolerated among the ordinary concerns of dress, and of "high life," in literature it is utterly contemptible. We are gratified to find the following expressions of praise bestowed on a native writer, who, as yet, is but too little known in the reading world.

But although our author wants the polish of Campbell, the brilliancy of Moore, the pathos of our own Brooks, and the vigor of Byron, when he chooses to exert it; yet even in these qualities, we believe, that there are but few others of our contemporary poets to whom she is much inferior.—To say the least of the volume she has given us, it is the production of an elegant and feeling mind, accustomed to cherish the finer affections of social life, and to indulge, in the romantic reveries of a poetical imagination.

In the article "On good versification essential to good poetry," we have a specimen of that disregard to the fashion of the times, in literary affairs, to which we have above alluded.

The Editor has here entered on a task which we sincerely hope will be followed up, though we are aware it is one presenting, in the outset, strong obstacles, and which will not be readily surmounted without a spirited exercise of that independence we have already spoken of as having been exhibited, and a considerable degree of patience and perseverance. The force of fashion is not to be easily subdued, and the sway which the Byronian and "Lake school" poetry has so long, and we may say, powerfully exercised, will not be, perhaps, readily broken. Though one might with reason suppose, the superiority of that pure, sterling style, aided by the smooth and harmonious numbers which distinguish the writings of Pope, Dryden, Goldsmith, and others, over the garrulous, harsh, and extravagant out-pourings of most of our modern poets, would constitute a contrast too obvious and powerful to be long neglected. The following passages are specimens of that beautiful combination of sense and sweet sounds to which we allude.

> Oh! happy state, when souls each other draw,
> When love is liberty, and nature law!
> All then is full, possessing and possessed,
> No craving void left aching at the breast,
> Ev'n thought meets thought ere from the lips it part,
> And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart.
> Such, sure is bliss, if bliss on earth there be,
> And once the lot of Abelard and me! *Eloisa to Abelard.*
>
> O blest retirement! friend to life's decline,
> Retreat from cares that never must be mine,
> How blest is he who crowns in shades like these,
> A youth of labour with an age of ease,
> Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
> And, since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly.
> For him no wretches born to work and weep,
> Explore the mine and tempt the dangerous deep;
> No surly porter stands in guilty state,
> To spurn imploring famine from the gate.
> But on he moves to meet his latter end,
> Angels around befriending virtue's friend,
> Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
> While resignation gently slopes the way.
> And all his prospects brightening to the last,
> His heaven commences ere the world be past.
> *Deserted Village.*

The taste of readers must indeed become extremely vitiated, if it were possible to lose the relish for such poetry. How far this may be the case, at the present day, we would not pretend to determine; that it is, however, too much so, may, without doubt, be safely averred; and every attempt at reclaiming so weak a degeneracy, must be laudable, and, in proportion to its success, be considered an acquisition to the cause of literature.

On looking over "The Careful and Free Enquiry," which as yet we have not had opportunity of doing attentively, we cannot conceive what good on either side can be expected to result from this officious and uncalled for Enquiry; and yet it is not a little surprising that the writer should have gone to the trouble of the extensive and laborious researches which his numerous quotations and references prove him to have done, without proposing to himself, or to the religious public, some beneficial result. The writer evidently possesses no ordinary abilities, though this performance, taken together, exhibits nothing very remarkable or striking, and is not, we should suppose, much calculated to raise his reputation as an author. His arguments are too much diffused, and the style often becomes tedious and desultory, with a levity wholly unbecoming, and but very seldom any thing to the purpose. We are at a loss to reconcile his professions with his practice. He acknowledges the virtuous and moral deportment of the Friends, and yet goes back, above a century and a half, to search and bring forward the trifling individual abuses to which the society, as all societies ever have been, more or less subjected to, as charges and causes of calumny against them, in their present state. His allusions to female Ministers, under the style of "prating girls," "doating old women," "the settling down under the prophecyings of mother Juliana, and the reprovings of a petticoated preacher," are all as illiberal and disgraceful as they are palpably unjust. Is it possible the following professions are sincere, while their author persists in traducing the people of whom he can thus speak? Page 287, he observes, "I will not detract one grain from their justice, their integrity, their honesty. Their kind and amiable manners have secured to them a right to the title of Friends; their females are distinguished for their prudence, their modesty, and elegance of manners. &c." "I will not detract aught from the laurels which have so long and justly adorned the brows of some of their leaders."

Now, after the utterance of these fair and candid sentiments, a perseverance in the author's attack, must savour of something else than a desire after truth. In fact, there is reason to suspect the following remarks, used by Amicus, on another occasion, may, with too much justice, though we would fain believe, not to the same extent, be applied in the present case. "From the spirit he has manifested, the impartial reader can be at no loss to understand the real character and design of the attack he has made upon us. It is not to elicit truth—it is not to reform error—it is not because he feels a deep concern for our salvation that he comes before the public. Resolved to defame us at all hazards, and with this object constantly before him, he ever leaves the plain path of sober argument and rational induction, forgets the dignity of his profession, and the solemn nature of the controversy he is engaged in, and uses his pen as a weapon of detraction," &c.

We are infinitely obliged to our worthy friend of the "Nautical," for his desire of not holding us accountable for the poetical vagaries of our packer. His unruly sallies (as again exhibited, "via Nantucket!") we shall take immediate measures to restrain. The idea of "hurting our feelings" is all a joke, as they are not disturbed by trifles—in proof of which, we have not the least possible objection to "shaking hands," by way of cessation to all further "hostilities."

To Correspondents.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of numerous favours, which shall receive the earliest attention we can conveniently bestow. As we shall go on the fair principle, of "first come first served," never neglecting an "old face for a new," we may, perhaps, occasionally cause disappointment, though we shall endeavour to bring them in, "all in good time," and keep our friends, for whom we entertain the greatest respect, in the best possible humour, with us, and with themselves.

While on this subject, we would take the liberty of saying, that we are desirous of presenting to our readers, as great a diversity as possible. It sometimes occurs that communications, especially poetical, owe their exclusion to their prolixity. If some, (our remarks are by no means general) would make it more a point to condense their matter, and consider that "brevity is the soul of wit," we should be enabled to render our columns still more variegated, and variety they know is the very "spice of life."

A "Subscriber" is informed, that although, "the collecting materials" for our "useful and entertaining paper, must be a laborious task," we nevertheless prefer that "task" to paying postage at the rate of 22 cents per "scrap," which is just the cost of the one he has sent us.

We are indebted to our friend in Md. for the favourable disposition he manifests, though we are under the necessity of saying, his lines are too imperfect for admission. For instance,

> Snatched from the stage of time in prime of years,
> And leaves a wretched world to bathe in tears,

is not good sense. We doubt not, with attention and experience he will improve.

The "account of my neighbour Ephraim," is an unneighbourly "long yarn;" did our correspondent intend it to be considered original?

"Zarah & Ishmael" will receive an insertion hereafter, provided the writer acquiesces in our intention of reducing its length, which can be done without injury to the sense, while it will constitute an evident improvement.

*Extract of a letter dated Harrisburg, Feb. 4.*

"Mr. Winter yesterday presented in the Senate twenty petitions from Northampton county, praying that the Lehigh coal and navigation company may be authorized to improve the river Delaware.

Mr. Emlen has reported a bill to authorize the board of health in your city to prevent the introduction of the small pox.

Mr. Cunningham laid on the table a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law relative to the execution of criminals as will compel the same to be done within the prison yard of the proper county.

Mr. Robertson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Farmers and Mechanics Banks, to exhibit to the senate a detailed statement of their concerns as they existed at the beginning of the present year.

A joint resolution passed the senate to-day, requesting the Governor to correspond with the executive of Maryland, upon the subject of fishing with gilling nets in the Susquehanna river, within the territory of Maryland. This practice appears to have been carried to such an extent as very seriously to injure the fisheries in Pennsylvania, and calls loudly for interference."

*Execution.*—A man named Edmond Lester was hanged at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 6th instant, for the murder of his wife. When the last moment was announced, he threw off his great coat, raised himself upon his feet, and in a firm and unhesitating tone, declared that he was just about to meet his God in judgment, but was *innocent* of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He then sat down, the sheriff adjusted the fatal rope to his neck, and he was launched into eternity. It is estimated that there were from six to eight thousand people to witness the execution.

## Marine Intelligence.

CLEARED.

Jan. 31. Schr. Lydia and Mary, Burns, West Indies.
Feb. 5. Brig American, Neal, Buenos Ayres.

Brig Lawrence, Shaw, hence, at St. Jago. Brig Sarah, Laws, hence, at St. Kitts. Brig James Murdoch, Rush, hence, at Savannah, on the 20th Jan. Schr. Hugh G. Seymour, Campbell, hence, at Matanzas, in 10 days.

## MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. J. Janeway, Mr. JOHN B. ELLISON, to Miss HANNAH, second daughter of John Moore, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, to Miss HARRIET ANN, daughter of Mr. Rene Longcray, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. in Bucks county, (Pa.) by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, Mr. BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELLEN HOUGH, of Bucks County.

On the 18th of July, 1813, Lieut. CHARLES THOMAS, of the U. S. Army, (of Philadelphia,) to Miss MARY ANN NEAL, daughter of William Neal, Esq.

On Thursday evening last, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Mr. WILLIAM FORD, silver-plater, to Miss HENRIETTA FOWLEY, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. in this city, by the Rev. Solomon Sharp, Mr. JOHN GRAY, to Mrs. ESTHER RICHARDS, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Whelpley, Mr. SAMUEL LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. ISABELLA DENNIS, of that city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. JOSEPH K. LAKE, to Miss ABIGAIL CARTER, daughter of William Carter, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. at Turin Plains, near Carlisle, Pa. by the Rev. Joseph Spencer, CHARLES J. JACK, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss LEONORA, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard O'Brien, formerly Consul General of the Barbary powers from the United States.

## DIED,

On the 5th inst. in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BUTLER, widow of the late Anthony Butler, Esq.

On the 5th inst. after a short but painful illness, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

On the 30th ult. near Darby, Delaware county, Pa. Mr. HUMPHREY M. ASH, in the 28th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 3d inst. at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. MARY SARGENT, wife of Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq.

Yesterday morning, of pulmonary consumption, MARY RHOADS, aged 20 years, wife of Michael Rhoads.

On Thursday 5th instant, Mr. JAMES M'KERSEY, late of New York, after a short but severe illness.

On the 24th ult. in Bloomsbury, N. J. SARAH M'MULLIN, aged 41, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. at Alexandria, KEAZIAH COOPER, of New-Jersey.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. Mr. LEWIS SCHELL, in the 78th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, the 2d inst. in the 70th year of his age, Mr. PETER FORCE.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. JAMES KING, aged 23. On the same day, Mr. JOSEPH HOBARD.

On the 31st ult. JOHN CURRY, jun. in the 16th year of his age, son of Mr. John Curry.

On the 27th ult. in Berks county, Pa. Mr. HENRY EMANUEL SHULZE, aged 52, brother of the Governor.

On Sunday morning, the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN SPEEL, Baker, in the 78th year of his age.

On Friday evening, the 30th ult. Mr. JAMES LYNDALL, in the 43d year of his age.

On Friday night, the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY MOORE, wife of Mr. Andrew Moore.

On the 30th ult. at his residence in Germantown, Mr. JACOB MECKLIN, aged 39.

On the 3d inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr JAMES C. GOLDEN, Printer, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 22d ult. of Small Pox, WILLIAM M. CHANEY, aged about 20 years.

On the 28th ult. at Burlington, N. J. of a paralytic stroke, Mr. ELIAS STREAKER, aged 7-.

On Thursday last, Mrs. MARY WEST, aged twenty-nine years, the amiable Consort of Mr. Peter West. The friends and acquaintances of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from her late dwelling, in Marlborough street, near Bedford street, Kensington, to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

At Norristown, on Wednesday the 4th instant, after a short, but lingering illness, Mrs. JANE WELLS, Consort of Mr. James Wells, Post Master at that place.

We live but a day, and live to mourn; at best life is but a stormy sea, and the grave our haven of rest. Farewell good spirit—thou art transported to thy haven, and thy weary struggles are o'er. No grief afflicts thee now, nor sins disturb thy bosom. Tears will bedew thy memory while thy soul, freed from this torment, is ranging the plains of celestial day. Blest shade, while we shed a tear of grief over thy loss, thought of thy happy state inspires a relief in us. A mournful recollection of thy loss, thy accomplishments and thy virtues, are left—a recollection which requires not the inscription of the tomb to revive, or to perpetuate. P.

### Deaths during the past week.

| | ADULTS. | CHILD. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Philadelphia, | 62 | 48 | 110 |
| In New-York, | 49 | 60 | 109 |
| In Baltimore, | 16 | 12 | 28 |

The deaths in this city last week were 110; among which were, 15 by consumption, 19 typhus fever, and 19 small pox.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

*In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 178 Race street to No. 161 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS' SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
IN THE FORM OF A PAMPHLET,
SALVATION BY CHRIST.

TOGETHER with Remarks on the NATURE OF SALVATION BY CHRIST, showing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Man. By JOB SCOTT.

It will be comprised in about seventy or eighty pages octavo, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy, or three dollars a dozen.

*,* Those who hold Subscription papers, are desired to return them, by the 1st day of the 3d mo. next, to Joseph Rakestraw, No. 256, North Third street, Philadelphia, who is requested to retain them until called for.

Such as wish copies for themselves and their friends, and who may see no other or separate proposals, are requested to order them (post paid) from the above, by the time mentioned. 1st mo 7—1t

THE PILOT.

BY the Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. GRIGG'S *Cheap Cash* wholesale and retail Book & Stationary Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite Yohe's Hotel; who has also for sale the Spy, Pioneers, The Heroes of No Fiction, Irving's Orations; also a great variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Traveller's Tour through the United States, Europe, and round the World. feb 7—3t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

1200 FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

EIGHTY bbls. GLAUBER SALTS.
10 tierces Summer strained SPERM. OIL, (first quality, Rodman's Brand.)
A few cases refined SPERMACETI.
For Sale, on Consignment, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.

Who keeps a general assortment of Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, wholesale and retail. Medicine Chests put up at short notice. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. feb 7—3t

LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,
No. 15 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Razors and Scissors,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Snuffers and Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Butcher and Slice Knives,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Coffee Mills,
Chimney Hooks,
Wire Fenders,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Plated Castors,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Curtain Pins,
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Bread and Cake Baskets,
Tea Caddies,
Tea Kettles,
Iron Pots,
Sad Irons.

ALSO,

E. M. POMEROY'S
METALLIC
RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY HARDWARE.
feb 7—tf

IN CHANCERY NEW-JERSEY.

Between Salmon Mason, complainant, and Benjamin Cox, John Rice, & John Black, defendants.
Order for Publication, January 26, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that John Rice, one of the defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served. And it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that Rice, one of the said defendants, resides out of this state, and in Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania—upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Abraham Brown, Solicitor and of Counsel with the complainants, the Chancellor *doth order and direct*, the said John Rice to appear, plead, answer or demur, to the Complainant's Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next; and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. *And it is further ordered*, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in "The True American," a newspaper printed and published at Trenton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy, Wm Hyer, Clerk. feb 7—4w*

The American Monthly Magazine,
No. 2—FOR FEBRUARY 1824.

PUBLISHED by JOB PALMER, No. 38 Chesnut street.

*Contents*—Good Versification essential to good Poetry; Biographical Sketch of General Jackson continued; Podagra Levamen; Portrait of Matrimony; O'Halloran or the Insurgent Chief continued; Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments; a Review of "The Harp of the Beech Woods"; Domestic Sketches, No. II; Piracy.

*Observations and Anecdotes*—Literary Suicides; Metaphysical Death of the Soul; Noble Sentiment of Algernon Sidney; a Bon Mot.

*Poetry*—Penn's Tree of Concord; On my Birth Day; Verses by Dr. Brenum; a Song; To a Comet; Home.

*Miscellaneous*—Retrospect of Politics; Literary and Scientific Intelligence; New American Publications; Foreign Works republished in America; Marriages; Deaths; To Correspondents. feb 7—1t

TAVERN STAND TO RENT,

IN one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city. In good business. For particulars, enquire at No. 53 Pine street, near Second. feb 7—1t

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

FOR Sale as above, GRIMSHAW'S ENGLAND and UNITED STATES, with the Questions to each, latest editions, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advances—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable Books at a cheap rate, among his collection.

Orders gratefully received—Second-hand or new Books received for Binding. ON HAND, a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverly Novels, in complete, elegant, and uniform setts. feb 7—tf

G. M. CLAWGES'

OFFICIAL List of Prizes drawn in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, 3d Class. G. W. Waite, Esq. Manager, 1st days drawing, February 5th, 1824—*No Prize drawn higher than 5 dollars!*

Will draw again on Friday the 27th instant. On that day tickets will be advanced to 6 dollars 50 cents. Wheel has gained now near

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

And but few more drawings, and the following prizes remain undrawn, many of which will be drawn in the next drawing.

2 of 6000, 2 of 2000, 2 of 1500,
4 of $1000, 7 of 200, 12 of 100,

Besides Prizes of 50 dollars, &c. to the amount of 25,000 dollars.

Tickets 6 dollars; Halves 3 dollars; Quarters, 2 dollars; Eighths, 1 dollar, and sixteenths 70 cents.

Tickets and shares in the Union Canal Lottery, New Series, for sale at

G. M. CLAWGES'S
Lucky Lottery and Exchange Office,
No. 1½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Near Market street, four doors north of the Mechanics' Bank. Remember "Squire Brief's advice to the young Farmer, "TRY!!" feb 7—tf

THEATRE.
Market street, above Fourth, south side.
THIS EVENING, Feb 7
Will be presented, the Petite Comedy of the
RENDEZVOUS.
After which, a Divertisement of Songs and Recitations.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
Bombastes Furioso

On Monday evening, the Operatical Play of THREE AND DEUCE, with other entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. PORTER. Feb 7—1t

BAKER'S
*Exchange and Intelligence Office,*
FRANKLIN COURT,
*Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,*

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 13 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 8—do. 18 and 6, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 9.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. feb 7—tf

*The Amusing Fortune Teller.*

JUST published and for sale at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE, No. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT; or the Hieroglyphic Fortune-Teller. Price 25 cents. The manuscript of this was once in the possession of Bonaparte, and by him considered a work of great celebrity and ingenuity, and from whose Cabinet of Curiosities it was obtained, after his [illegible]. jan 30—[illegible]

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

## NO PICKING.

Whoe'er our paper reads, no doubt, has read
What is of Jacob and of Leah said,
In holy writ;—each "school boy with a satchel"
Has read of Jacob, Leah, and of Rachel.
Let one say otherwise, 'twould be a libel—
No Yankee walks who does not read his bible.
Yankees read anecdotes, and "*Hobson's choice,*"
Is mouth'd by every one who has a voice.
Yankees act too, like Laban and like Hobson:
Witness this anecdote of old 'squire *Dobson*
The 'squire had daughters, (whether odd or even
Their number I can't tell)—from five to seven.
They were in all respects of decent carriage,
Of age (perhaps they even wish'd) for marriage.
A young man wish'd to wed, but he prefer'd
As fame reports, the second or the third
In age, and ask'd her father's leave to court her,
Stating that he was able to support her.
Says father,—"To the first if you'll be kind
And make a husband suited to her mind,
You're welcome to her—but till she's away,
I've to no other suitor any thing to say
Of younger ones: for to this rule I'm sticking
That in my family *I'll have no picking.*"

## TURKISH AMUSEMENTS.

AN EXTRACT.—"When the Mahometan sermons and worship are over, the common people of Cairo, resort to a part of the suburbs, called Bed Elloch, as well as the stage players, and those who teach camels, asses and dogs to dance.—The dancing of the ass is diverting enough; for after he has frisked and capered about, his master tells him, that the soldan, meaning to build a great palace, intends to employ all the asses in carrying mortar, stones and other materials; upon which the ass falls down with his heels upwards, closing his eyes, and making his belly to swell as if he were dead. This done, the master begs some assistance of the spectators to make up the loss of the dead ass; and having spunged as much as he can get, gives them to know, that truly his ass is not dead, but only being sensible of his master's necessity, played them that trick to procure some provender. Then he commands the ass to rise, who lies still in the same posture; notwithstanding all the blows he can give him; till at last he proclaims, that by virtue of an edict by the soldan, all the handsome ladies are bound to ride out next day upon the comeliest asses they can find, in order to see a triumphal show, and to entertain their asses with oats and Nile water; these words are no sooner pronounced than the ass starts up and prances, and leaps for joy. But he immediately gives out that his ass was pitched upon by the warden of his street, to carry his ugly and deformed wife, upon which the ass lowers his ears, and limps with one of his legs as if he were lame.—Then the master alleges that his ass has a kindness for handsome women, commands him to single out the prettiest lady in company, and accordingly he makes his choice by going round, and touching one of the prettiest with his head, upon this the company divert themselves by laughing and pointing to the "ass's sweetheart."

*A Challenge.*—A quizzical fellow who writes in the Norfolk Herald, under the signature of "Antifogmatic," challenges the towns to the northward, that "are every now and then boasting of their mammoth beets, prodigious turnips, remarkable big *calves*, &c. to produce such a *fog* as that of last Thursday." He says, it is true it could not be cut with a knife, but the keenest eye could barely penetrate the gloom beyond a distance of ten steps, and that its density surpassed any example within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

ACADEMIC DIALOGUE.—It is said that the following dialogue lately passed between a great astronomer, M. de la Place, and another academician, whose philosophical attainments are not reckoned of the first order. The scene of it was in the study of M. de la Place, who was sitting at his table, while his friend, the Academician, stretched himself with great *nonchalance* upon the sofa:—A. "Pray, M. de la Place, what is your opinion of the Greek paradox about the impossibility of motion?"—M. de la Place. "The use of the word 'paradox' relieves me from the necessity of answering the question."—A. "Does *matter*, then, really move in space?"—(Stirring himself.)—M. de la Place. "Yes, sir, it sometimes moves on a sofa."

One of the many Irishmen now infesting the country (says an English paper) by hawking cloth, entered the Red Lion Inn, and after teasing the watermen that usually resort to that house, to purchase, without effect, one of them drily asked how much he would take for the number of yards he should be able to jump. The Hibernian replied, "three shillings." The bargain was made, and the waterman mounted the battlement of Winsford bridge, with the end of the piece of cloth in his hand, and leaped to the bottom of the river Weaver, taking with him the piece of cloth.

*Stump Oratory Anecdote.*—Immediately after the late war a Capt. H—, who had distinguished himself somewhat under Gen. Harrison, offered himself a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky. It is customary in the west for a candidate so offering, to express his political sentiments at the different public County meetings; such as military parades and barbacues on the 4th of July. In Capt. H's first essay from the stump he made use of the words *sine qua non*, which were not understood by one of his audience, who requested the Capt. to tell him the meaning of that new coined word he made use of in his speech. The Captain himself did not understand the phrase, but he was not at a loss for an answer. "It means," says he, "three Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, which the rascally English want to deprive us of, but we'll fight them till all's blue before they shall have them." The explanation was so satisfactory that the man huzzaed for Captain H. and declared, or rather swore, that H. was his man for the next Legislature.

## THE COACHMAN'S DOG.

The Marquis of Segonsac, Attorney-General of the Exchequer, at Paris, had a very skilful Coachman, and without derogating from the good qualities of his trade, Mr. Saint Louis was very fond of the juice of the grape. What rendered him more dangerous to his employers, and to the busy travellers in frequented streets, was, the art with which he concealed his intoxication. The more inebriated he was, the more bold he became—and rattled over the pavement to the great peril of the poor foot passengers to whom he could not give the alarm, because, when drunk, his teeth were so firmly closed that he could not articulate a word.

It happened, luckily, that this imprudent drinker always had with him at his feet, on the box, a large Mastiff Dog, who was perfectly aware of his master's situation. So, when he perceived that his master was not capable of avoiding danger, this sagacious animal took upon himself to put the passengers upon their guard—and as soon as he saw a loaded porter, or a infant, in the path of the impetuous horses, he barked with all his might; and his well timed cries saved, more than once, the arms and legs of those, who, but for this premonition, had been run over by the carriage wheels.

It was observed (says the author of the recital) that this intelligent dog never barked when the coachman was sober—his silence, therefore, tranquilized the fears of the Marchioness when she ascended her carriage, while his barking filled her with the most lively alarm; so that she frequently desisted from paying visits of importance, not being over anxious to confide in a coachman whose senses were entrusted to a dog.

When Miss Edgeworth's treatise on Irish *Bulls* was announced, a celebrated Scottish association of agriculturalists ordered fifty copies; fully believing, that, in consequence of information to be derived from the work, they should be enabled to improve the breed of black cattle.

The profligate duke of Wharton, being one day in company with Swift, recounted several extravagancies he had run through. Swift kindly observed to him, "You have had your frolicks, my lord; let me recommend one more to you; take a frolic to be virtuous; take my word for it, that *one* will do you more honour than all the other frolicks of your whole life."

## LOYAL SUBSCRIPTIONS OF 1745.

In the rebellion of 1745, a large subscription which was entered into for the support of the government, was filled with unexampled expedition. The Duke of Grafton congratulating his royal master, George the Second, on such an unequivocal proof of the affections of his subjects, his majesty replied, in his broken English, "My good lord, my peoples be my wife; though they quarrel with me themselves, they will not suffer others to do it."

## BEARDS.

The high estimation which beards were held in of old, is proved by the history of the manners of every civilized region of the world. Indeed the disputes that occurred from time to time upon the mode of wearing the hair, has not unfrequently been as fatal to the contending parties as those originating in matters of faith or civil policy. Baldwin, Prince of Edessa, pawned his beard for a great sum of money, which beard was redeemed by his father Gabriel, Prince of Mytilene, with a vast treasure, to prevent the ignominy which his son must have been exposed to by the loss of that venerable characteristic of man.

Our modern *fops* might well smile on reading of the time which certain city *beaux* spent under the hands of a *barber* in the days of beards. One, a Mr. Richard Shute, a London merchant, in the time of Charles, says his grand daughter, Mrs. Thomas, "was very nice in the mode of that age, his *valet* being some hours every morning in *starching* his *beard* and curling his *whiskers*, during which time a gentleman whom he maintained as a companion always reads to him on *some useful* subject." Thus we may infer that *fop* and *fool* were not always synonymous.

QUERY.—Suppose there be together a company of five persons, and one of the number lays himself upon a table or bench, no matter which or upon what, and the remaining four place themselves around him, one at each of his shoulders and his legs, with their fore fingers under him only. At a certain moment, they all (the person on the table, together with the others) inhale their breath, and at a given signal they all respire, or gradually exhale their breath, and at which time they raise the body simply with their forefingers and with the smallest effort.

Can any one define the true principles of this extraordinary phenomenon, and say why so simple a cause should have such a wonderful effect? It would be pleasing to many to be informed upon the subject, and I hope that some person of leisure and profound philosophical research will discover to us the grand mystery.

GOVERNMENT.—The ultimate purpose of all government is the good of the people; now the greatest good of a people, is liberty. Liberty is to the collective body what health is to every individual body.—Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed in society.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

### TO FATTEN POULTRY.

An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water—with this food alone, the effect was, that six geese, each when lean weighing only 9 pounds, actually gained 20 pounds each in about three weeks' fattening. Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys;—grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening—the grains should be boiled afresh. Other cheap articles for fattening are oatmeal and treacle—barley-meal and milk—boiled oats, and ground malt. Corn, before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.

*A method of obtaining natural flowers in winter, fresh blown any day you please.*

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you wish to preserve, such as are latest in blowing and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corruption.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over night, and cut off the ends of the stem sealed with Spanish wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been infused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expanding themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colors and breathe their agreeable odours.

*Duty on Imported Wool.*—It is said by a large owner of Merino sheep, and one of the first who introduced them into this country, that the proposed duty on wool will be injurious to the manufactures and consequently to farmers. He says that this country cannot for many years produce wool enough to supply our manufactories; and they must therefore either be stopped, or must manufacture some foreign wool; consequently the wool will be more expensive to the manufacturers if a duty is imposed. This will operate as a discouragement to woollen manufactures, and the discouragement of these, will have an injurious effect upon the farmers who turn their attention to sheep.

## A GENERAL REGISTER,

*In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 1 door below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN BRAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—2*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest Fashion. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 31 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12t*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 162 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leutner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 125 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 113 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

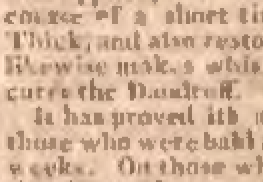
CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 214 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

## BALM OF COLUMBIA,

*An Important recent Chemical Discovery.*



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 53 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

"*FREE AND EASY.*"

## BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
Whilst merry laughter nimbly draws one out."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his "*Free and Easy*" is open every *Saturday* and *Monday evening*. He also with pleasure announces to the visitors who have so kindly supported him for the past season, that he has improved his upper Room, and his lower Room is now decorated by the picturesque pencilling of Mr. Samuel Annens, viz. The superb *Grotto Scene*, "the Bath of Beauty." He respectfully assures the Public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render his guests comfortable.

To prevent intrusion from Boys, Gentlemen will receive Tickets at the Bar for 6 1-4 Cents, payable in Refreshments.

Relishes always ready—Hot Whisky Punch, &c. &c.

A select Band of Music. This evening Mr. F. Eberle will will give several Solos on the Kent Bugle.

nov. 22—tf WM. MUIRHEAD.

## Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantuas and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribbonds, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, that to all those who may favour him with their orders, he will be able to give perfect satisfaction.

sept. 27—eo6m

## Drawing and Painting Academy,

*No. 46, South Sixth Street.*

MR. PERSICO, respectfully informs his patrons and the friends of the Fine Arts, that he continues to teach Drawing and Painting to classes now formed, to which can be added a few more pupils. Mr. Persico flatters himself, that having studied in the public Academies of Rome and Naples, he is qualified to teach Drawing and Painting in the best style. An Evening class is now forming for young Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. Persico's Drawing and Painting, as well as the progress of his pupils, may be seen at the Academy, No. 46, South Sixth street. Mr. P. takes likenesses in Miniature and Crayons.

sept. 27—eo6m

## Just imported from London,

*TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, small lion rose wood and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best horse hair, and covered with best horse hair seats all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap at* J. WHITE'S, *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, No. 124 SOUTH FRONT ST. *near the Drawbridge.* June 7—tf

## PORT GIBBS FOREVER!

No. 4 1-2 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The proprietor of Port Gibbs, most respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his establishment in business, and flatters himself, that from his prompt and liberal manner of conducting business to merit an increased share of their approbation. Those trading at Port Gibbs, from the very day its Flag was raised, (and they have been tolerably numerous) generally came to a good market, and many of them actually made their fortunes. In fact it has become famous as a depot for trade, where investments are almost sure to produce a handsome profit, so, indeed, the opinion strongly prevails, that Fortune has marked it for her own. If such be the fact, then all doubts must vanish. It must be the successful Port of Entry.—The Proprietor, therefore, most earnestly solicits those in pursuit of a profitable trade, to freight their pockets well with specie as its representative, and set immediate sail for Port Gibbs.

The present fair winds will bring the skillful sons of Neptune in a few hours to anchor at this famous port of Good Luck, where hundreds of valuable cargoes are now for sale at the lowest prices, to those who first apply. The proprietor also trades in Foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, &c. where was sold the handsome prize of $5000 in the 3d Class Union Canal Lottery, New Series, and the Capital prize of 1400, and of 1000, and in the 5th Class, Com. 6, 5, 1, 3, a handsome prize of 4000, and where he expects to share one of the Brilliant Capitals in the EIGHTH CLASS, to some of his adventurers.

## GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

feb 7—tf

## DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. He [illegible] and plain Door Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 12—tf

## EIGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the [illegible] and only [illegible] class of the new series, [illegible] Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

## P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, Chesnut-street,

Has obtained a supply of packages, [illegible] in each, which will cost the adventurer but 40 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but 21 dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of 4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of [illegible] numbers only!!

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

## P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500, and prizes of 7,400, of 1,000, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to. jan 21—tf

## NAVIGATION,

### Lunar Observations, and the Use of the SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometers, and rating them with actual practice, the chronometers, taught by

THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, *South Front Street,* Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. *** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. aug. 26—tf

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, THOMAS ARNOLD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them.—By Thomas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of
jan 31—tf* Pennsylvania.

## WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 48 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bill printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 38 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

## Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

*THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

*I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.*

*Hudson, 12 mo. 29th, 1819.* JOHN W. JENKINS

*Affirmed before me this 29th December, 1819.*

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

*To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.*

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

*Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.*

*This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.* NANCY BOURNE.

*Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.*

*These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.*

*Sold by* THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

## UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 48 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his Friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business; that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. Jobs left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. jan. 3—6w

## LAND AGENT,

### Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

*No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.*

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

dec. 27—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

## BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 27—tf

## Tobacco, Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Macouba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe Heads and stems——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.

## CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 20—7t

## Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

*No. 7, North Sixth Street,*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find *every facility in supplying themselves with situations.* dec. 27—tf

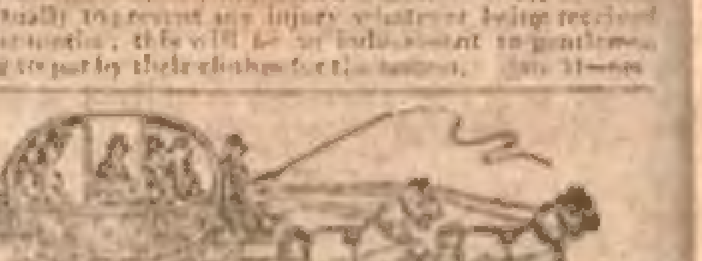
## A. COX, JUN.

The Original [illegible] from the City of New-York.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others who interfere [illegible] that some clothes dressers represent their [illegible] as possessing the same [illegible] method, which he is now practising, and which he [illegible] in the city in [illegible] of the year [illegible].

A. COX, JR. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. [illegible], Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by [illegible] extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and it [illegible] a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alters old [illegible] to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the [illegible], this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. Jan 31—6m



## KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage office, [illegible] Tree, Fourth above Arch street, at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Leaves the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and Baggage at the risk of the owners. For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight. JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. PRICE.

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

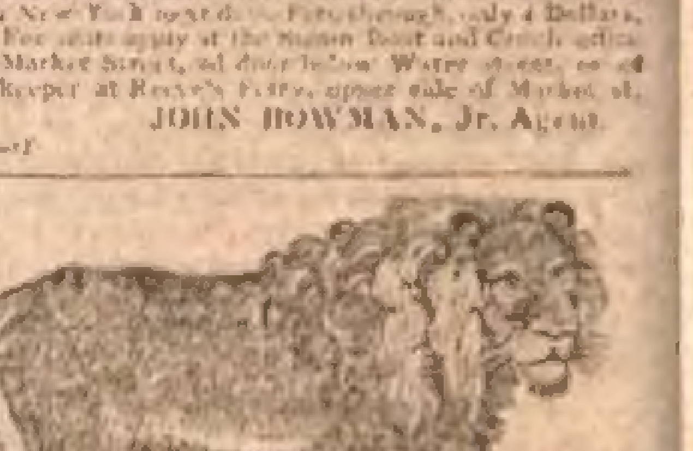
### Old Columbian Line for New-York.

A POST COACH will leave J. English's Ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. via Burlington, Bordentown, Cranbury and Amboy, and arrive in New-York next day. Fare through, only 4 Dollars.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat and Coach office, No. 15, Market Street, 3d door below Water street, or of the Bar keeper at Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market st.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

jan. 3—tf



## MENAGERIE.

A Grand Exhibition of Twenty-one LIVING ANIMALS, being the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America.

*No. 272, Market Street, 3 doors above 8th street.*

Real AFRICAN LION. Full grown. This Lion was taken by the Arabs, in the interior, and brought to Senegal. He will suffer his keeper to handle him, and often manifests great fondness for him. The form of the Lion is the best model of strength joined to agility. His anger is noble, its courage magnanimous, its temper [illegible] of general vengeance. It has often been known to despise weak and defenceless animals, thrown to be devoured by it; and to live in habits of cordiality with them, to share subsistence, and even to give them a preference, when its portion of food is scanty.

The ELEPHANT, exceeding for sagacity and docility any one ever imported into this country, will go through her astonishing performances, which have excited the admiration of every beholder. The Elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the [illegible] manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind, with its trunk, is acknowledged to be one of the greatest natural Curiosities ever offered to the Public. Some of the amusing exercises of this animal, are, to kneel to the company, balance her body alternately on each of her legs, present her right foot to enable her keeper or any other person to mount her trunk, carry them about the room and safely replace them, draw a cork from a filled bottle and drink the contents and then present the empty bottle and cork to her keeper. She will lie down, sit up, and rise at command, roar and whistle at request, answer to the call of her keeper, she takes from the floor a small piece of money which her trunk and returns it to her keeper, besides many other marks of sagacity.—Those wishing to gratify their curiosities, may now have an opportunity.

Two ARABIAN CAMELS, Male and Female. Full grown. The male is between 7 and 8 feet high. The female is about five years old, and 6 feet high. Their Saddles were made by the East Indians, and imported with the Camels.

Two LAMAS, or South American Camels. Before the arrival of the Spaniards at Peru and Chili, it was the only beast of burthen known to the Indians. It is mild, gentle, and tractable. It is very sure footed, on account of which it is used to carry the Peruvian Ores over the rugged hills and narrow paths of the Andes. It is an animal of wonderful speed.

Wild TWO LEGGED HOG, from Canton. A very singular and savage animal.

Another HOG, from the mountains of Peru, coated with fur. This is as savage as the Tyger of India.

OURAN OUTANG, or wild Man of Africa.

TROGLODYTE, or wild Man of Sierra Leone. This in sagacity and organization most resemble the human species.

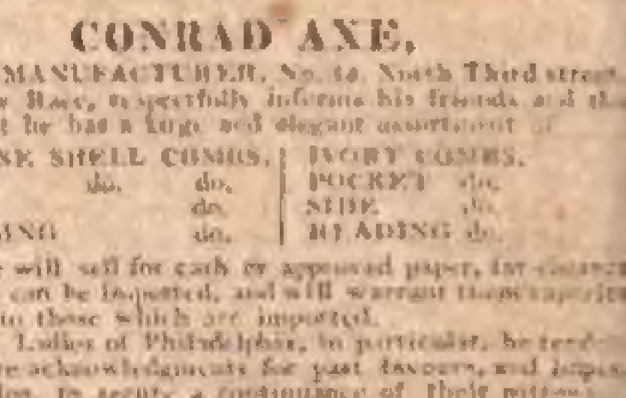
Other species of the SIMIA, or Monkey.

Learned POLAR BEAR.

Two CAVIES, from South America, and other animals.

Admittance 25 Cents, Children half price. Hours of exhibition from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

Jan 10—tf



## CONRAD AXE,

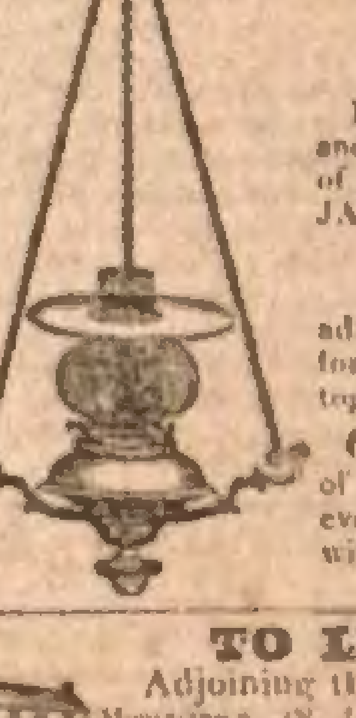
COMB MANUFACTURER, No. 14, North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, | IVORY COMBS, |
| NECK do. do. | POCKET do. |
| HORN do. | SIDE do. |
| DRESSING do. | READING do. |

Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, far cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs or cements them so as to look as well as new.

nov. 29—3m



## J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68,

*Chesnut street,*

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

*LAMPS,*

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

*Glasses and Wicks*

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

## TO LET,

Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable Land. For further particulars, enquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 174 North Front street, or of
JOHN C. HAINES,
1 mo 17—tf Moorestown.

## FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 42, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets. [illegible]